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WAR CLOUDS OVER EUROPE

Soviet Russia Refuses to Halt Advance Into Warsaw

ARMY TO LOOT THE CAPITAL

Soviet Rejects British Demand To Call Halt On Advance In Poland Lloyd George's Significant Statement In House.

Paris.—Great Britain has taken steps to mobilize rapidly two divisions for service in Poland, according to the Matin, which adds that plans for transportation and revictualing of this force have been prepared.

Negotiations between France and Great Britain for the purpose of devising means for aiding Poland are being pushed actively, other papers assert, and the bureau which has been liquidating war stocks has cancelled certain previous engagements.

Amsterdam.—A battalion of French riflemen quartered in Luxembourg have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to start for Poland, according to the Berlin Vossiche Zeitung.

London.—The Herald, the Labor-ite organ, says that the British North Sea squadron has been ordered to the Baltic Sea and that instructions have been issued to reimpose the blockade against Russia.

London.—The Russian Soviet's reply to Great Britain's call for a halt of the Bolshevik advance in Poland is a refusal, according to the London Times. The newspaper says the ground taken is that the armies would not obey an order to halt and will only be content when they reach Warsaw, which has been promised to them for loot.

The Times says the note to the British Government was received by M. Kameneff, one of the Bolshevik delegates here, and was handed to Premier Lloyd George.

The Soviet Government repeats its willingness to join the proposed London conference, but refuses to agree to the admission to it of any of General Wrangel's representatives or other Russians who have taken up arms against the Soviet.

According to the Times, the note says the Bolsheviki are entitled both by military and international law to continue their advance until an armistice is concluded. They are, however, prepared to sign an armistice and cease hostilities immediately the Polish delegates return to the appointed place with power to arrange an armistice and peace.

The Bolshevik answer says it is felt this action is necessary because the Bolsheviki fear that without such an undertaking the armistice negotiations might be prolonged merely to enable Poland to receive reinforcements.

The answer further points out, says the Times, that the Soviet Government is prepared to offer Poland terms, including complete independence and wider boundaries than are provided for in the treaty of Versailles.

The Soviet Government declares in the answer that its delegates now in London are empowered to sign a peace with Great Britain or any other Entente power. But that a separate peace with Poland is insisted upon.

SHE HIKES 75 MILES ON WAGER.

Girl Wins $100 From Man Who Trails Her In Automobile.

Sharon, Pa.—Alice Smith, 17 years old, of Pittsburgh, arrived here, having walked the entire distance of 75 miles and winning a wager of $100 offered by Edward Daum, a Pittsburgh merchant. Miss Smith was accompanied on the trip by her cousin, John Miller. Daum followed in an automobile.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.

To Open At Fort Washington To Give Training In Finance.

Washington.—A special school is to be opened at Fort Washington, Md., according to an announcement made by the War Department, for the instruction and training of personnel for the finance service. There will be four officers and 16 enlisted men detailed as instructors at the school and the enrollment will be limited to 10 officers and 100 enlisted men.

U. S. SCOUTS FETED IN LONDON.

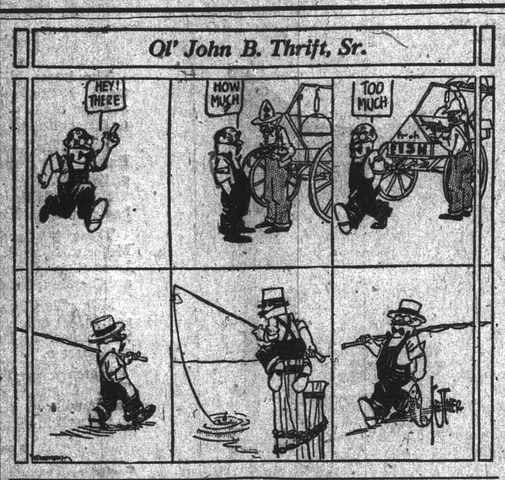
Ambassador And Mrs. Davis And Lady Astor Present At Dinner.

London.—Three hundred American Boy Scouts here for the international Boy Scout "jamboree" were given a dinner by the American Chamber of Commerce. The dinner, which was given at the Washington Inn, was followed by an entertainment. Ambassador and Mrs. Davis and Lady Astor were among the guests.

BREAKS AUTOMOBILE RECORD.

Baker Goes From Coast To Coast In 6 Days, 17 Hours.

Los Angeles.—E. P. (Cannonball) Baker arrived here in an automobile in which he had driven from New York city in six days, 17 hours and 16 minutes, breaking his own transcontinental record of seven days, 11 hours and 52 minutes. The distance traveled was 3,376 miles, the trip being made under the auspices of the United States Army Recruiting Service.



NAVY TO HALT CABLE LANDING

Destroyers Patrolling Coast Outside Miami, Fla.

BRITISH EMBASSY ACTS

Ordered To Hold Up British Vessel—Line Would Connect With English Concern's Wires At Barbados.

Washington.—Five naval destroyers are patrolling the coast outside the harbor of Miami, Fla., to prevent the landing of a cable line leading to the Barbados Islands and connecting there with a cable to South America, controlled by British interests. No international complications are anticipated, and officials said to co-operation of the British Government was expected to prevent the laying of the line until this Government gives it assent.

It was explained that without going through the formality of obtaining the consent of this Government the Western Union Telegraph Company, an American concern, has sent the British cable-laying ship Colonia to Miami to make physical connection there of a line running to the Barbados.

It is believed here that the Western Union Company has merely chartered a British vessel to lay the cable and that the British Government itself is in no way involved. On the theory, representations are to be made to the British Government asking that it inform the master of the vessel that the cable cannot be put down without the assent of this Government. Meanwhile, it was thought expedient to send a naval vessel, or vessels, to Miami, and Admiral Decker, in command of the Seventh Naval district, was ordered to send vessels to Miami and inform the British cable layer that it must not proceed with its task.

While this Government may consent to the laying of a cable from Miami to the Barbados, it was indicated that all such matters are being held in abeyance for the present because of the forthcoming International Conference on Communication. This conference was decided upon at the Paris Peace Conference and is to go into every phase of international communication.

"Communication between the nations is to be treated in an entirely new and different spirit at this conference," said an official. "More cable lines are desirable, of course, but consent has not yet been given by his Government for the Miami-Barbados connection and such a procedure without our consent would be irregular. It will accordingly be halted pending further action by this Government."

The order to prevent the laying of the cable is said to have come from the President.

$400 FUNERAL FOR CANARY BIRD.

Many Persons See Unique Cortege Of Band, Hearse And Tiny Casket.

Newark, N. J.—A crowd, estimated by the police at 10,000 persons, thronged the streets of the city to witness the funeral of Jimmie, the pet canary of Emidio Russomanno, 65-year-old cobbler. Police reserves were called out to preserve order and clear the streets for the funeral cortege. Jimmie, described by its owner as possessing a "song as sweet as the voice of Caruso," choked to death Sunday on a watermelon seed.

Leading the procession was a band of 12 pieces, playing funeral dirges, followed by a hearst, bedecked with flowers and carrying a small white coffin in which the bird's body reposed. The old cobbler tear-stained and visibly affected, rode in a coach with a few intimate friends.

The cost of the bird's funeral, estimated at $400, was contributed by the cobbler's friends.

783,285 PEOPLE IN OREGON.

Washington.—The Census Bureau announced the following 1920 population results: Oregon State, 783,285; Providence, R. I., 237,595; Gulfport, Miss., 8,157; Frederick, Okla., 3,822;

MILLIONS IN LIQUOR SEIZED.

Chicago District Also Reports Enormous Quantity Stolen.

Chicago.—Liquors valued at $2,100,000 have been confiscated by prohibition officers in the Chicago district since the Eighteenth Amendment became effective, January 16, Major A. V. Dalrymple, prohibition enforcement chief, announced. During the same period liquor valued at $2,445,000 was stolen in 57 thefts, most of them from warehouses.

WILSON OUT OF DOCTOR'S CARE

President Displays Great Mental Vigor

GRAYSON TAKES A VACATION

Is Doing More And Better Work Than Any Man In Washington According To Secretary Of State Colby.

Washington.—President Wilson has made marked improvement in his physical health and displayed great mental vigor in the consideration of the domestic and international policies. This was the declaration just made by Secretary of State Colby after the longest cabinet meeting that has taken place since the President became stricken. The meeting lasted for more than an hour and a half and at its conclusion President and Mrs. Wilson went for a motor ride.

The President is doing more and better work than any man in Washington, continued Secretary Colby, who comes more intimately in contact with the President than any other member of the cabinet. It is known that the President has had long conferences with Secretary Colby on the Polish and Japanese situations and is ready to act should it appear necessary for this government to take a stand in any of these matters, now rather critical and tense.

The announcement by Secretary Colby of marked improvement in the President's condition was accentuated by the departure of Admiral Grayson, who left for a two-day trip without leaving any physician in charge of his distinguished patient, upon whom he has been in constant attendance since the early stages when the President was very ill. It was not until last week that Dr. Grayson thought that the President had improved sufficiently to allow the doctor to leave the White House, where he has been sleeping. On last Sunday he visited his family at Monterey, Pa. No medical attendant was at the White House, and during his absence of two days no provision has been made for a substitute.

Despite the very encouraging reports, stories have been current, sponsored by Democrats themselves, that the President was paralyzed below the waist and was declining in health. These have been denied. Information coming from the White House is to the effect that the President has been paralyzed in one leg, but not sufficiently to prevent him walking and using even that limb occasionally. He can even get into his automobile without assistance by the use of a specially devised step.

WANTS $2,500 FOR EACH BITE.

Model Says Man Took Two On Her Neck And She Sues For $5,000.

New York.—Two bites on the neck of Miss Adelaide Stetwell, model extraordinary, are worth just $5,000—at least she is demanding that amount. She has brought suit against Leo Finkenberg, a dress goods manufacturer, alleging that he took the two bites without her permission.

She says she attended a fashion show at the Commodore Hotel on July 15. During a drinking party in a suite, she alleges, Finkenberg "bit me twice on the neck" before she could scream. The bites, she says, burst some glands and blood vessels. She thinks she should have $5,000 redress.

PETROGRAD CHILDREN ARRIVE.

Yomel Maru Brings 760 Of Them To San Francisco.

San Francisco.—The steamer Yomei Maru, chartered by the American Red Cross, arrived here from Vladivostok with 760 Russian children en route to their homes in and near Petrograd, from which they were taken when the revolution swept Russia.

COST 42,000 MEN.

Carranza's Campaign Against Villa In Mexico.

Mexico City.—Forty-two thousand men in five years was the cost paid by President Carranza in the campaign against General Villa, Col. Benjamin Rios, Villa's chief of staff, told the correspondent of Excelsior. Colonel Rios, who is here on a mission for General Villa, said Villa was constantly in touch with the Southern rebels.

SUFF RESERVES TO TENNESSEE

Plan Last Ditch Fight For Ratification

MOVE FUNDS CONTRIBUTED

Three Thousand Dollars Sent By Philadelphia Suffrage Members Of Woman's Party For Work In Thirty-sixth State.

Washington.—With 10 votes short in the House, 6 votes short in the Senate, the National Woman's Party, one week before the convening of the special session of the Tennessee Legislature, is concentrating its full force in Tennessee. Four headquarters have already been opened in the State, with five organizers campaigning in the districts of the members of the legislature. Two more members of the Woman's Party left for Nashville, Mrs. Mabel Kenton Reber, of New York, and Miss Mary Winsor, of Haverford, Pa.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the party, also left Washington for Ohio, where, as fourth member of the ratification committee appointed to consult with the Democratic leaders, she will be in constant touch with Governor Cox on the Tennessee situation. The other members of the ratification committee are Mrs. James Rector, of Columbus, O., member of the Woman's party advisory council; Miss Anita Pollitzer, legislative secretary, and Miss Sue White, of Nashville, Tenn., state chairman of the party.

Three thousand dollars was contributed by Philadelphia members of the Woman's Party for work in the thirty-sixth state. Miss Fanny Cochran gave $1,000, Miss Mary Burnham another $1,000, and small contributions, including $300 from Mrs. Katherine Halligan, of Philadelphia, made up the third.

In addition to Miss Sue White, Tennessee chairman of the Woman's Party, and the local members of her branch, the campaigners for the Woman's Party who are now in the State are: Miss Betty Gram, of Portland, Ore.; Miss Anita Pollitzer, of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Catherine Flanagan, of Hartford, Ct., and Miss Anne Calvert Neely, of Vicksburg, Miss.

CENSUS FIGURES SEPTEMBER 15.

All Estimates In The Meantime Must Of Necessity Be Guesses.

Washington.—Announcement of the 1920 population of the United States will be made about September 15, meanwhile all estimates, semi-official or otherwise, are not authorized by the Census Bureau, Assistant Director of the Census W. M. Steuart announced.

"It is next to impossible to give an accurate estimate of the continental population of the United States because of insufficient data and the unusual disturbances to our population since 1910," said Steuart.

"Everybody believes the population in 1920 will be from 105,000,000 to 110,000,000, but the Census Bureau does not authorize the estimate," Steuart declared.

Officials in charge of tabulating the returns have stated the inability to determine an estimate in advance this year is due to unusual conditions during the decade that has past. They include the war casualties, deaths from influenza and the exodus of the World War as well as curtailment of immigration.

More than 4,000,000 immigrants who would normally come to this country from Europe did not enter the United States during the 10 years, according to immigration statistics.

Approximately 3,500,000 aliens left the country from 1910 to 1920, according to estimates.

Deaths due to influenza during the two epidemics totaled nearly 500,000. In a normal year, 1914, there were 6,000 deaths from this disease.

These factors are believed by officials to have rendered impossible an estimate based on comparative figures.

HYLAN FLAYS GARY SYSTEM.

N. Y. Mayor Calls Rockefeller Foundation An Oligarchy.

New York.—In a communication to President Anning S. Prall, of the Board of Education, Mayor Hylan again attacked the Rockefeller Foundation and the Gary system of instruction, alleging that those organizations are attempting to interfere with the administration of the city's schools.

The letter declared that an "educational-political oligarchy has been built up for the benefit of educational office-holders, textbook writers and sympathizers of powerful interests."

AVIATOR DEAD; MECHANIC HURT.

Plane Crashes To Ground Near Marietta, Pa.

Lancaster, Pa.—Capt. J. Newmuller, 28 years old, of Shamokin, was killed, and Ray S. Nutt, mechanic, Indiana, was seriously injured, when their airplane crashed to the ground near Marietta, this county.

PONZI TO START NEW COMPANY.

Boston.—Charles Ponzi, whose alleged manipulations of international reply coupons have netted huge profits for himself and his investors, announced that on Monday he would start a new company, to be known as the Charles Ponzi Company. He made this statement at the end of a three-hour conference with three men whom he described as representatives of the Commonwealth Trading and Securities Corporation, of New York. He refused to discuss the details of the proposed new organization.

COX OUTSPOKEN FOR THE LEAGUE

Party's Dominant Issue in Coming Campaign

COX MARCHES IN PARADE

Walks Mile In Broiling Sun To Fair Grounds With Roosevelt At His Side—The Parade Spectacular Event Of Day.

Dayton, Ohio.—"I thank God that I take up the standard of Democracy a free man, unfettered by promises and happy in the consciousness of untrammeled opportunity to render a service in the name of government that will hold for it the confidence that it deserves."

Thus did James M. Cox accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States and raise his party's standard with the League of Nations and progress its peak escutcheons.

A throng of cheering Democrats, estimated variously at between 50,000 and 75,000, witnessed his acceptance of party leadership in the Presidential contest, following formal notification by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, chairman of the San Francisco convention, of its choice.

To the ceremonies at the Montgomery county fair grounds, Governor Cox, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, his running mate, at his side, marched for a mile in a broiling sun at the head of a parade of Democratic delegations reviewed at the grounds. Their presence was an eleventh-hour thought of the Governor, who had planned merely to review the Democratic hosts, which came in thousands from Ohio and also other States. The parade line alone, sprinkled with two-score of bands, was estimated to contain 20,000 marchers.

In direct language that ran the gamut from analysis of industrial problems to bitter denunciation of the Republican majority in the Senate, Governor Cox mapped out a program and set forth the issues of the campaign in terms which, his supporters assert, admit of no uncertainty as to their meaning.

Into the very front as the "supreme issue of the century" was thrust the League of Nations. Taking his stand squarely on the Democratic platform, the candidate maintained that the first duty of the new administration will be the ratification of the Versailles treaty in terms "that stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle."

While the nominee sustained the treaty as brought back by President Wilson, as the new leader of the party he took the attitude that "agreement without injury to the covenant" is of such pressing importance that he is willing, for the sake of supplying a base upon which agreement can be reached, to accept such interpretative reservations as are necessary "to reassure those of our citizens who feel that in signing the treaty there should be no mental reservations that are not expressed in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates."

Approximately one-third of Governor Cox's speech, which contained some 12,000 words and took nearly two hours for delivery, was taken up with a discussion of the League of Nations. He began by denouncing the Republican Senatorial cabal as conspirators who "planned and plotted with bigoted zeal" and for whom "political expediency" had dwarfed every consideration, "either of the public interest or the maintenance of the honor of a great political party."

$742,767 FOR WAR RELIEF.

Methodist Episcopal Church Has Expended That Amount.

New York.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, through its centenary committee on emergency and conservation in Europe, has extended relief to Europe and Armenia amounting to $742,767, it was announced here.

This included food, clothing and medical supplies sent to France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Finland, Esthonia, Letvia, North Africa and Armenia, it was stated.

TWO SAFE BLOWERS TO DIE.

Factory Watchman's Murder The Crime—"Waiting List" 17.

Chicago.—Richard Wilson, a safe blower, was sentenced to be hanged October 15 for the murder of Thomas O'Donnell, a factory watchman.

Wilson's companion in the crime, Harry Andrae, is to be hanged the same day. Andrae was convicted of shooting the watchman when the latter found him and Wilson preparing to blow a factory safe. Wilson was convicted as an accessory.

ROOSEVELT AT WHITE HOUSE.

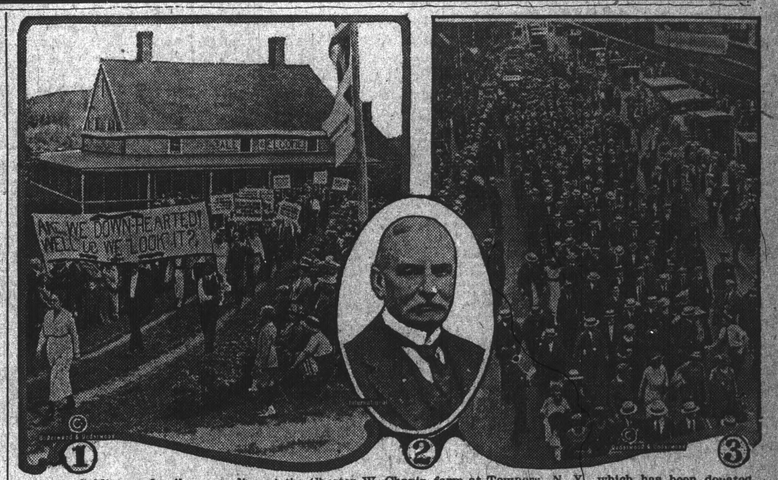
Does Not See President, But Takes Tea With Mrs. Wilson.

Washington.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, with Mrs. Roosevelt, called at the White House and took tea with Mrs. Wilson. The Vice-Presidential nominee, it was said at the White House, did not see the President.

SET BOY'S CLOTHING AFIRE.

Policeman's "Joke" Causes Him To Face Manslaughter Charge.

Elmira, N. Y.—Stewart Smith, a member of the City Police Department, is under arrest charged with manslaughter, second degree. Smith was in a local garage when 17-year-old William Frear crawled from beneath an automobile, his clothing dripping gasoline. The policeman lighted a match "just to frighten him," the clothing caught fire, and Frear's body was so badly burned that he died.



1—Soldiers and sailors parading at the Chester W. Chapin farm at Towners, N. Y., which has been donated as a convalescent camp for service men. 2—Thomas Fortune Ryan, who has gone to Europe supposedly to buy the French tobacco monopoly for an American syndicate. 3—American Olympic team marching to the vessel that takes it to Antwerp.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Bolsheviki Must Accept Millerand's Terms if They Want to Negotiate Peace.

LUDENDORFF OFFERS ARMY

Will Provide a Million Germans to Fight Russia, on Conditions—Armistice for Poland—Villa Surrenders, Cantu Rebels, In Mexico.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The dove of peace is being treated roughly in Europe. Every time one nation puts up a nice perch for her to alight upon, some other nation shoos her away, insisting that she must sit on its perch or stay up in the air.

Premier Lloyd George thought he had found the way of peace with the Russian bolsheviki and went to Boulogne to tell Premier Millerand all about it and to get his indorsement. But Millerand had his own ideas, and the result was that the little Welshman hurried home, virtually admitting that the Frenchman's plans must prevail. Briefly, Millerand declares that if the London conference proposed by the soviet government is held, peace with Poland must be the first subject discussed, and that representatives of Poland and all other states bordering on Russia must be invited to participate in the meeting. Another condition is that Baron General Wrangle shall not be delivered up to the bolsheviki.

Millerand's first consideration is the safety of Poland, which he insists must be constituted a buffer state to keep bolshevism out of Germany. He did not need even to mention the claim for recognition of the Russian debt to France, for the discussion did not get that far. He refused to sign the note to Moscow stating the conditions of the conference. So Lloyd George returned to London, pretended he was quite satisfied with the situation, and said the note would be forwarded to Russia as soon as it had been approved by Italy.

Meanwhile Poland is being overwhelmed, and if she is to be aided, the form of aid and the source from which it is to come remain undecided. Neither Great Britain nor Italy is in a position politically to send troops, and Germany will not permit the allies to transport munitions of war through her territory nor to turn over to Poland the arms and ammunition she surrendered to her conquerors. In this Germany rests on the terms of the peace treaty. France alone could send an army to the rescue of the Poles, and this she may do.

One other alternative is offered. General Ludendorff, the former German war chief, is said to have told the British charge d'affaires at Berlin that he will raise an army of 1,000,000 men to fight the bolsheviki if the allies will consent. But his conditions are that Posen be returned to Germany and that certain clauses of the treaty of Versailles be annulled, among them those dealing with Danzig. This would be a bitter pill for the allies to swallow, but it is in effect the prescription also of Winston Churchill, the British war minister, who asserts that Germany alone can stop the forward march of bolshevism, and that to permit her to do so would aid her to recover speedily her place among the nations. Such a recovery probably is desired by those who would profit financially thereby, but not many others are deeply concerned in it.

Friday saw the beginning of the armistice between the Poles and the soviet Russians and the start of negotiations for peace in the town of Baranovitchi. Fighting was supposed to cease at that time, but it was continued up to the last minute, the bolsheviki capturing Bialystok and forcing the Poles steadily back toward Warsaw. The Lithuanians restricted the territory through which the Russians might pass, but a corps of Lithuanian troops joined the bolshevik cavalry operating eastward through Augustowo and Suwalki and the combined forces were reported massing on the East Prussia frontier. The German reichswehr was concentrated at Insterburg to repel the invaders.

The diplomats of Europe were not especially hopeful last week that the conference at Baranovitchi would bring about peace between the two warring nations and were awaiting the Russian armistice terms with impatience. It was reported that Lenine favored moderate terms, while Trotzky wished them so oppressive and humiliating that the Poles would be forced to continue fighting or overthrow their government if the terms were accepted.

The press of Warsaw is especially skeptical concerning the intentions and good faith of the soviet Russians, expressing the belief that the latter do not want peace.

"Poland is fully aware that negotiations may be broken off any minute and that, while they last, soviet Russia will make all efforts to cause an outbreak of bolshevism and revolution in Poland," the Gazeta Warszawska declares. "Therefore Poland must, in order to safeguard an honorable peace, gather all her patriotic spirit and energy."

The Russian patriot Barzew, now in Warsaw is quoted by the Corier Poranny as saying:

"I do not believe peace will be made between Poland and soviet Russia. The soviet regime needs a temporary rest and it will sign an armistice. If it signs peace it will mean that the soviet rule hopes through propaganda to establish a soviet government in Poland."

The French in Syria professed to find that King Feisul was insincere in his submission, so they stormed and captured Damascus and ordered Feisul to leave the country. So far there has been no outside opposition to this procedure, but it is conceivable that Great Britain will in some way help that Arab chieftain who gave them such valuable assistance in the capture of Palestine.

In Thrace the Greeks have been making great progress against the Turkish nationalists and after desperate fighting they occupied Adrianople, the headquarters of Jafar Tayar, and captured that leader and his staff. King Alexander himself entered the city and was warmly welcomed. The Greeks also took Kirk-Kilisch and other strategic points, and it was announced that it would now be comparatively easy to clear the country of the nationalist bands.

Poor old Mexico! No sooner does she get rid of one disturbing element than another springs up to continue the turmoil. Last week "Pancho" Villa, having received assurances of forgiveness and financial reward for his efforts in the past, surrendered to the government and promised to spend the rest of his life as a peaceful farmer. But at the same time came the news that Esteban Cantu, governor of the northern district of Lower California, was considered by the government to be in open rebellion. Cantu professed to be astonished by this view of his position and denied the charge. He said he had been advised that the provisional government was sending two bodies of troops, numbering about 3,000 men, against him, and that he would have 4,000 men ready to resist in the field any attempt to invade his province. He assured protection to Americans and other foreigners engaged in lawful occupations in Lower California. The prospects for a stubborn conflict were good, though United States Consul Boyle at Mexicali urged our government to use its good offices to prevent hostilities.

"I am surrendering because the country needs peace for reconstruction," said Villa to General Martinez, who arranged for the capitulation of the bandit chief. But the story comes from Mexico that Villa "has been given very pleasing financial guaranties." His men are to be mustered out at Torreon, and each of them is to receive a year's pay and a tract of land.

There was some relief in sight in the coal situation in the United States, though no one would predict an immediate end of the trouble with the bituminous miners of the middle West. President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America asked for a joint conference of operators and miners "to deal with the confusion that exists in the coal industry," and the Illinois operators consented to meet the workers for the purpose of discussion, but would not agree to reopen the wage agreement until they received authority from Washington. So serious is the threat of a fuel famine that Governor Lowden of Illinois urged the authorities at Washington to act quickly in bringing about a settlement. In the national capital it was said Secretary of Labor Wilson was about to make a report to the president. Mr. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, said a satisfactory solution of the problem would be reached through the efforts of Attorney General Palmer, who named a committee to fix profit margins, and the orders of the interstate commerce commission. Others were not nearly so optimistic as Mr. Tumulty.

Governor Cox of Ohio was signally honored on Friday by his home town, Dayton. His fellow citizens, regardless of party affiliations, made him the chief figure in the "home-coming" celebration, and he delivered a speech in a handsome "court of honor." The city was beautifully decorated and was thronged with visitors from all parts of the state.

Dayton also has prepared for the Cox notification ceremony, set for August 7. This will take place in the county fair grounds and the governor will deliver his speech of acceptance from the grand stand of the race track, in which will be sound amplifiers such as were installed in the national convention halls. Most of last week was devoted by Governor Cox to the preparation of this speech. A great many persons profess to be intensely interested in what he will say about liquor. It is predicted that he will steer skilfully around that question, and may advise the people of the United States that if they want a liberal enforcement of the law, they must elect congressmen who are in favor of such a course.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts was formally notified of his vice presidential nomination on Tuesday and responded with a speech in which he did not markedly deviate from the lines laid down by Senator Harding. The burden of it was that the country must be speedily rescued from the reactions of war.

Senator Harding's campaign is not by any means to be confined to his front porch. Plans are being made to take him on an extensive speaking tour, which probably will include Denver, Memphis, New York, Boston, Chicago and Indianapolis. He may even go as far as the Pacific coast. To avoid certain errors of past campaigns, he will not enter any state until its primary fights are over.

Winning three races in a row after losing two, the yacht Resolute successfully defended this country's possession of the America's cup against the fourth attempt by Sir Thomas Lipton to lift the international trophy. His yacht, Shamrock IV, was outfooted and out-sailed by the American boat and its crew, and the ten merchant admitted that the Resolute was the better boat. But he is coming across again in 1922 unless some other Britisher captures the cup next summer. It is estimated that Sir Thomas spent in the neighborhood of a million dollars in trying to win the trophy this year.

The congressional junketing party that has gone to the orient arrived at Manila very seasick, because of typhoons that wrought havoc in parts of the islands. The visitors were just in time for the raising of a red flag by angry farm tenants near Manila, whose rent has been increased six times. This, a small incident in itself, shows the Filipinos, like the rest of the world, are full of social unrest. After ten days in the Philippines, the party will be taken to China under the escort of Doctor Reinsch, former American minister to China and now the adviser of that government.

ITALIANS FLOCK TO AMERICA

Rush of Immigrants Has Made Much Work for New York Quarantine Doctors and Officials.

New York.—Hoffman island, detention station of the New York quarantine service, has an average transient population of more than 1,000 a day, due to the inbound rush of Italian immigrants.

In addition, the five doctors attached to the station have given up all thoughts of vacation and are working, one of the quarantine officials said, to the limits of human endurance in vaccinating, fumigating and inspecting prospective citizens and their families. The reason for the unusual call for the services of Hoffman island is said to be a misunderstanding on the part of Italian officials and steamship companies respecting United States public health regulations. Travelers from districts where typhus and other transmittable diseases prevail are supposed to be "deloused," examined and certified as "clean" by American public health officers before they board the ship.

These regulations are not being complied with, officials here say, and therefore the delousing and fumigating must be done before the traveler is landed.

During the last week more than half a dozen ships have arrived from ports where typhus-carrying suspects could be taken on board.

Cuba's population now is 2,889,006.